

## Woman Makes History

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BY MADISON C. PETERS.

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Claude, wife of Francis I, at whose gallant court she was an object of great attraction. On her return to England about 1522, she was wooed by Lord Henry Percy, but the match was broken off by Wolsey, under the directions of the jealous Henry VIII, who had already directed his affections toward the fair and accomplished Boleyn, who was then one of the maids of honor attached to his queen, Catherine of Aragon.

Henry, who showered wealth and honors on Anne's father, ere this had dishonored her sister, Mary. Passionately enamored of Anne, the king found an unexpected opposition to his wishes, the talented maid of honor declared that she could be had at no terms but those of marriage and not till the king's divorce from Catherine of Aragon was set aside, did Anne favor his advances, but long before Cranmer pronounced the divorce, she was Henry's mistress. In this divorce which the Roman Catholic church opposed, was given the first occasion for the separation of the church of England from the church of Rome.

Henry VIII did not wait for the minister of his new religion to confirm his divorce, but on Jan. 25, 1533, Anne's ambition was crowned by a private marriage with Henry, and on April 12, Anne was proclaimed queen and the marriage was again solemnized. On May 8, the king's previous marriage with his deceased brother's wife was declared to have been null and void. May 19, Anne was crowned queen at Westminster, with unparalleled splendor, and on Sept. 7, the famous Elizabeth was born.

Another Maid of Honor Intervenes. As Anne had supplanted her queen while lady of honor to Catherine, so she was now supplanted herself by Jane Seymour, her own lady of honor. The incessant, adulterous, violent, tyrannical king, seeking an excuse for his new passion, instituted accusations of adultery against the queen. She was arrested, found guilty on the confession of Smeton, under torture and of admissions of Norris, which he afterwards withdrew. Henry held out hopes of pardon to Anne if she confessed, but the general tone of her reply strongly affirmed her innocence. May 19, Anne was executed by the king's command, who esteemed it a great exercise of clemency to substitute for the stake the headsman ax. The next day Henry married Jane Seymour.

Favored the Reformers. Anne Boleyn favored the reformers and it was through her influence that the translation of the Bible was sanctioned by Henry VIII. Her own private copy of Tyndale's translation is still in existence. On the last day of this unhappy woman sent two messages which revealed her character. First, to the wife of the lieutenant of the tower, throwing herself upon her knees, she said: "Go to the princess Mary, (daughter of Catherine) in my name and in this position beg her forgiveness for all the sufferings I have brought upon her and her kingdom." Second, her message to the king, acknowledging the obligations she owed him in uniformly continuing his endeavors for her, she said: "From a private gentlewoman you have made me first a marchioness, then a queen and in you I have found a husband in this world, you are sending me to be a saint in heaven."

The reason for Anchorage is the railroad construction and it sprang into being when the president, as Alindin, reached the city. The city was founded and wished for that appropriation of \$25,000,000 for railroads in Alaska. The town will be the nearest port to the Matanuska and Chitina valleys, in Cook Inlet, which is from five to seven months of the year, it will have, perhaps, the bulk of the coal trade. The city is in a place where it will go on to Seward. It is for this reason that the people here expect a big city at Anchorage. They look forward to it as a manufacturing and manufacturing center as well as a commercial port and are already talking of it as the financial heart of Alaska.

Seward People Are Jealous. The people of Seward are jealous of Anchorage. They claim that their port will be the only real city at the southern end of the railroad, for the reason that Seward is a free port for all the year round and that ships can land there at any hour of the year. All steamers coming to Anchorage have to go several hundred miles further. They must come up Cook Inlet, which is a great bay on the west of the peninsula, extending about 100 miles into the land. The inlet is places in upward of 50 miles wide, but it narrows at the northern end and is only a few miles across in Kik air, where the inlet is situated. The town of Seward is a small town of about 100 people in a wall forming a bay of some of the same nature as those in the Bay of Fundy or in the Humber river, up which one goes in California.

Some Trouble Getting Out. I had some experience with the tide in coming from Seward to Anchorage. We had to leave when the waters were high and this was not until midnight. Our boat was a launch about 18 feet in length with a 12-horsepower gasoline engine taking up the whole of the center. There were benches around the side and only a canvas for cover. The owner of the boat was a German storekeeper of Seward and the engineer was his son, a boy of 15. The man refused to go unless he got at least \$30, but we managed to drum up seven passengers, consisting of myself, George Parks of the government land office, and five prospectors.

## "Careers"



LOYALTY we put the mother-career where it belongs—under a halo, in the full, fair shine of the "spotlight," but in these days you dare not sniff at any of the others that girls aspire to, if they be in earnest. Because—these are times when girls are expected to, and expect to, care for mothers and fathers growing old; when girls dream of mother having the silk dress and petticoat that are beau ideal, and go out to earn them; when girls lift their eyes to some coveted ease for the dad that has trudged, machine-like, back and forth on the

same trail in an endless circle of seasons; when girls toss at night with the unrest of ambitions that used only to stir boys' hearts—the dreams of lifting head and shoulders above the level; when girls educate and help dress small sister and brother nestlings; when girls—more often than I like to believe—keep an open purse for the dipping hand of a broad-shouldered brother or two—a small, soft Atlas with the great lump of an idle world on her shoulders!

So put a finger over your lips when next you begin to whisper disdain of

any girl-career that is not the mother one. And think hard first. Is she so different from you—a fellow—now that she's taken the trail long side of you? She has the same aspirations, the same spurs that rowel her ambition and send it up and up, the same weariness, the same rewards, and just as you do, she gets money for the talent she markets; and just as you eye shine over it, so do hers. And just as you do—if you are high caliber—she turns and hands it on.—NELL BRINKLEY.

## Anchorage, Alaskan City of Tents, Makes Plans to Become a Metropolis

Town Thrown Together in a Night Is a Railroad Terminus and Has Surprising Growth; Leading Citizens Are Women.

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, April 23.—I have come from Seward to Anchorage. Sunrise is the little log cabin mining settlement on the northern end of the Kenai peninsula. Anchorage is the frontier town of cabins and tents that has grown up at the mouth of Ship Creek, on the mainland at the beginning of the new construction of the Seward.

The railway really begins at Seward at the southern coast of the Kenai peninsula, but its tracks for 12 miles will be there in the winter. The first mile, Uncle Sam has bought ready built. This runs across the peninsula to the head of Turnagain Arm not far from Seward and thence will be the main line to construct from there on to Anchorage. The work now under way is from Anchorage northward. The road is to go up Matanuska valley to the coal fields and northward through the Seward valley to Fairbanks, which as the crow flies, is almost 400 miles from where I am writing.

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The distance was made something like 100 miles. It took us about eight hours to go and the German was over six days coming back. Ship Creek has built up here a low valley perhaps two or three thousand feet wide and bordered on each side by steep bluffs. The bluffs to the right are very high and they run far back into the country. The land was originally covered with woods and the settlements have been cut out of the trees.

The lowlands near the creek have been reserved by the government for the use of the railroad, and they will be the site of the freight yards and terminals. The top of the bluffs are comparatively level, and they run far back into the country. The land was originally covered with woods and the settlements have been cut out of the trees.

Remains of Summer Resort. The bluff on the left is the official residence section. It has many pretty cottages built in the groves and remains one little of a summer resort. It will probably look different as winter comes on. It is easy to see the enormous work that has already been done in starting the railroad. The lowlands, which are to be used for the freight yards and terminals, are carpeted with Arctic moss which in places was several feet deep. The trees standing about here and there are also beams and rafters and all sorts of structural material. There are piles of steel rails, the machinery from Panama has begun to arrive and locomotives and steam shovels are being unloaded. The work will have to be done to make the harbor fit for the railroad, and some of the Panama dredges will probably be brought to Ship Creek.

Buildings of Temporary Kind. There are a number of government buildings on this lowland. All are of a temporary nature, the houses being built of lumber and the great deal of the material being left for the future. The officers of the commission are in a mean little store, which is a great deal of the material being left for the future. The officers of the commission are in a mean little store, which is a great deal of the material being left for the future.

Is Still in the Tent Stage. The town is only a few months old and it is still in the tent and stage. There are stumps everywhere with the arms and the burning. Here and there men are splitting the stumps and digging them out by the roots. The city is in the tent stage. The town is only a few months old and it is still in the tent and stage.

Has Jewelry Store. A little farther on is a jewelry establishment, half tent and half house, and down that street at the side is a big queen-warm store and a great deal of the material being left for the future. The officers of the commission are in a mean little store, which is a great deal of the material being left for the future.

Two Girls Supply Waives. The two girls are bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, plump young women from Seattle who came to Seward when the town was first started and opened an eating place on the flats. When the town was moved to its present site, they put their shop on a hill and dropped it down here. At this writing it consists of one room not over seven by ten feet in size. The girls are now building a new house, but the counter is always filled at meal-time, and there are often men waiting outside. One of the girls cooks the meals while the other waits on the table and takes in the cash.

Many Women in Business. There are many women in business at Anchorage. Some are typewriters, others are in the stores and some have stores of their own. There is a woman barber on

Fourth street and one of the best dry goods and notions establishments is kept by a girl under 20, whose hair is as red as the brightest gold on her shoulders. She is pretty. Another young woman has come here from Mendota, Ill., to open a military establishment. She lives at my hotel. She tells me she has pinned for the life of the north, and that she has upward of a thousand dollars' worth of supplies on the way. Another of the girls is a trained nurse, who came from a hospital in Philadelphia, and we have other business women.

"Mother White." The owner of the "White House" is a business woman, who is known everywhere throughout the northwest. It is Mother White, who has had headquarters on Cook Inlet and at Seward, at Hope and at Glacier House. She lives at my hotel. She tells me she has pinned for the life of the north, and that she has upward of a thousand dollars' worth of supplies on the way. Another of the girls is a trained nurse, who came from a hospital in Philadelphia, and we have other business women.

Makes Money in Mining. Mrs. White did well on Cook Inlet. Her store paid. She started a fish cannery and saltery, and she tells me that she put up 2000 barrels of salt fish in one year. She says she also made money in mining and at one time could have retired and lived on her principal. Later she lost in her mining operations and she then went outside

Will Last Two Years. It is reckoned that 30,000,000 pounds will last the navy (for making gunpowder and high explosives) through two years of war. In all likelihood the war department will make even larger purchases of saltpeter in Chile. We cannot get a sufficient supply of it here, and it is not likely that we will have it in the future. The navy department is of the opinion that this can be prevented by the adoption of suitable precautionary measures.

Two and a half pounds of saltpeter are required for the making of one pound of smokeless powder. It is absolutely indispensable in the absence of means for obtaining nitric acid from the air for the manufacture of powder. The other chief essential is sulphur, for supplies of which our army and navy depend upon deposits in Louisiana and Texas.

She came to Alaska 25 years ago as the wife of a sea captain who was then sailing as far north as Ilering sea. She and her husband settled on the shores of Cook Inlet and Mrs. White had the first store and roadhouse in that region. She made the first American flag that was ever floated north of that inlet. It was shortly after she had established her trading station. She wanted a flag to show her patriotism and also to signal the ships. In her stock of goods she had plenty of white and blue cloth, but looked in vain for red for the stripes. At last one day she saw an Indian woman passing who had on a red petticoat, and she made the stripes.

Very Important Question of Carbolite Acid. It is the basis of all high explosives. Picric acid is made by treating carbolite acid with nitric acid, and by this method is obtained our own "explosive D," or "dynamite," used by both the army and navy. From picric acid, by processes substantially the same, are derived the French "mellinac," the English "lyddite" and the Japanese "shimosa." We have been accustomed to obtain our supplies of carbolite acid (derived from coal-tar) from Germany. When the war broke out we had only 60 tons of it in the United States, and imports were required for all capital ships, ready for immediate use when ever wanted.

All Made Near Washington. All the gunpowder for the navy is manufactured at Indian Head, on the Potomac, 10 miles below Washington. The government maintains there a huge plant, the output of which for a number of years past has been 4,000,000 pounds per annum. Its size has recently been increased, and from this time on it will produce 5,000,000 pounds a year, or at the rate of half a million pounds per month. But Admiral Strauss says that even this will not be enough if the contemplated building of four battleships a year, is carried through.

Up to date dreadnaught carries in her magazine 67,000 pounds of powder. It is the same in war or peace; for the fighting ship is always ready for action. A battleship carries somewhat less, because her guns, though equally big, are fewer in number. For each ship of the navy there is stored in magazines on shore (usually in the near neighborhood of navy yards), a reserve of powder, as well as of other ammunition. A quantity of this reserve is a carefully stored secret.

Social Life in Anchorage. Anchorage is less than a year old, but it already has its social life and amusements. On the hill to the north is a tennis court and down in the government reservation is a baseball ground, so made that it can be flooded and turned into a skating rink during the winter. The town has its parties and dances and on the last Fourth of July it held a baseball match in which a team made up of the girls competed with one formed of the boys.

The town has its commercial life, with something like 100 stores, and this consists of women as well as of men. I attended one of the meetings. The people were enthusiastic and their seemed unanimous in their votes for municipal improvements, such as telephones, electric lights and better means of protection from fire. They are all democratic and so far the best of civic spirit seems to prevail.

Shortage of Six Inch Shells. Admiral Strauss says the navy has plenty of 12 inch, 10 inch, 8 inch, 6 inch and seven inch projectiles on hand. But there is a 20 percent shortage of five inch, a 40 percent shortage of four inch and a 50 percent shortage of three inch. Such shortages, he says, are not very serious and even alarming importance under present circumstances.

It is argued that the government should have its own plants for the making of projectiles. The navy department is asking congress to give money for the building of such a plant at or near Indian Head, especially for large caliber shells. To construct and equip it will take at least two years. Three or four plants, as planned, will have a capacity of 10,000 12 inch, 20,000 five inch and 20,000 four inch projectiles per annum.

Next fiscal year—this sum being enough to make up all deficiencies and provide for all ships building and authorized, including the four battleships immediately contemplated under the administrative program. There are now on hand, or in process of manufacture, enough torpedoes for full allowance and reserve for every fighting ship built, building or authorized, and the Baldwin Locomotive works are now building the new ships as given as they are placed in commission. On some of the older battleships, torpedoes with a range of 4000 yards are to be replaced with others of longer range—those discarded being handed over to the submarine boats, for whose purposes they are entirely adequate.

The large 21 inch torpedoes cost \$2500 each. At all events, that is what the navy department has been paying for them. But there is no question of the government can make them for less money, and it proposes to do so. Furthermore, it can turn them out in less time. Private concerns have been accustomed to accept contracts for torpedoes with the stipulation that delivery should not be required in less than 120 days.

One Firm Makes 30,000 Daily. Admiral Strauss says that one private concern in this country is now making shells mainly these 12 inch, 10 inch, 8 inch, 6 inch and 5 inch at a rate of 30,000 a day. This will give a small notion of the substantial character of the help this national industry is giving to the allies. Up to the present time the bulk of the projectiles manufactured for export has been coming from the Edgemoor company, the Remington Arms company, the Edgemoor ammunition company, the Baldwin Locomotive works. These and other concerns are rushing work on large orders of rifles and projectiles.

War Today is Vastly more expensive than ever before in the history of the world. When we fought Spain, the price of a battleship was about \$5,000,000. It has since risen to \$10,000,000. The figure of the present estimates for the fighting craft now demanded are \$17,000,000 for each dreadnaught and \$13,000,000 for each battle cruiser. The armor alone for each of the contemplated battleships will cost \$2,500,000. Her guns will cost \$1,450,000. It is understood, she must carry \$2,250,000 worth of projectiles—an item not included in the above mentioned \$17,000,000. Her stock of smokeless gunpowder, another "extra," will put Uncle Sam's pocket book for more than \$200,000.

## United States Buys 30,000,000 Pounds of Saltpeter In Chile to Make Powder

Preparedness Preparations Are Rushed, With the Expectation That Congress Will Vote Money to Pay the Bills; Purchase Will Last Two Years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The navy department, as a practical measure of preparedness, has made provisional contracts for the purchase of 30,000,000 pounds of saltpeter in Chile to be paid for as needed. The contracts are for the purchase of saltpeter in Chile to be paid for as needed. The contracts are for the purchase of saltpeter in Chile to be paid for as needed.

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These figures may be accepted as absolutely accurate, inasmuch as they are given by Admiral David W. Taylor, chief constructor of the navy. He says that the mere making of the plans for as up to date dreadnaught costs \$250,000. Just to draw them occupies 45 draftsmen 115 days, at \$4 a day. If one man were to tackle this part of the job, unassisted, it would take him 17 years, working eight hours every week day, to finish. And by the time his task was completed the battleship would be obsolete.

But expenses is a thing we cannot afford to consider under existing circumstances. This country has fallen "way behind in naval construction within the last few years. Admiral

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